UNITED NATIONS

CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL FOR EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR

AFGHANISTAN

1 APRIL - 30 SEPTEMBER 1994

April 1994

PREFACE

Since the recent outbreak of hostilities in Afghanistan on 1 January 1994, the scale of human suffering and physical destruction brought about by the fight for Kabul is unprecedented. Eyewitness reports from experienced UN and other relief workers describe the deteriorating conditions in the city as one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world. Thousands of innocent civilians caught in the cross-fire have been killed or injured. Many more have lost everything and have abandoned their homes to seek refuge in safer parts of the city or in neighbouring provinces. Difficulties in obtaining access to those in need in Kabul has placed these victims in a precarious situation. At the same time, the exodus from Kabul have greatly strained the communities in which refuge has been sought.

This Consolidated Appeal was prepared by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan (UNOCHA), under the direction of the Coordinator, Sotirios Mousouris. It has involved close and continuous consultations with all the United Nations agencies participating in the humanitarian programme. I believe this Appeal provides a realistic assessment both of the most urgent requirements and of the implementing capacity of the agencies concerned under the circumstances presented.

In order to assist the United Nations to bring urgently needed relief to the desperate people of Afghanistan and to prevent unnecessary further suffering in the country, I urge the international community to respond generously and quickly to this Appeal.

Peter Hansen
Under-Secretary-General
for Humanitarian Affairs

April 1994

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INTRODUCTION

1. Fierce fighting erupted in Kabul on 1 January and continues, with brief respites, to date. It has brought unprecedented human suffering and destruction and triggered a huge exodus of destitute people. Hundreds of thousands of people are homeless. As an Afghan put it "We are all nomads now". Tens of thousands of the remaining population in Kabul are displaced and sell their belongings to survive. Malnutrition and disease lurk around the corner. Rockets and bombs are flattening the ruins and the city has acquired a nightmarish appearance. After these latest events the humanitarian challenge facing the international community has dramatically changed.

2. The task facing the United Nations is threefold: to provide urgently needed assistance to the destitute people caught up in the fighting in Kabul; to meet the immediate needs of the displaced persons in and around Jalalabad; and to continue to meet the humanitarian needs of communities all over the country. To do this, the UN agencies require US$ 62 million immediately.

3. The previous Consolidated Appeal requested the international community to make available a total of US$ 59.8 million. As at 31 March, contributions in cash and in kind valued at US$ 32.4 million had been pledged towards this target. In that Appeal, some emergency rehabilitation projects from the Action Plan for Immediate Rehabilitation were included. While rehabilitation work is continuing successfully in many parts of the country, and some donors responded positively to the Appeal, the highest priority at this time is emergency relief for the victims of conflict.

4. There are limited prospects for dissipation of the fighting in the absence of changes in the military strength or political position of any of the conflicting parties. Various Afghan groups have taken initiatives to try and bring an end to the conflict, but without success yet. Temporary cease-fires have been announced, but they have been short-lived.

5. For the purposes of this Appeal, it has to be assumed that trends in the humanitarian situation will not change substantially in the coming months. More people would leave Kabul. More would seek refuge in Jalalabad and other parts of the country. The remaining population in Kabul will continue to need help to survive if the exodus is to be contained. The number of beneficiaries for which this Appeal is designed include 300,000 destitute people in Kabul, 200,000 displaced people in camps near Jalalabad and 100,000 displaced in the city of Jalalabad, and 400,000 returning refugees from Iran and Pakistan.

6. The heavy fighting in Kabul forced the UN to evacuate all international staff from the city on 8 January. A small group of staff were able to return in early April during the cease-fire declared for the visit of the UN Special Mission, mounted in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 48/208. UN international staff remain present in Herat, Jalalabad and Mazar-i-Sharif, and travel to other provinces as required.

7. The Appeal is in two parts. Part I is entitled "The New Humanitarian Crisis" and addresses the needs resulting directly from the conflict of the past three months. Part II entitled "On-going Humanitarian Programmes" summarises the activities carried out under the previous Consolidated Appeal (1 October 1993 - 31 March 1994) and presents the requirements for the continuation of these programmes.

PART I - THE NEW HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

8. This part of the Appeal targets two main groups of war-affected people: destitute people within the city of Kabul, and displaced people who fled to Jalalabad. In order to carry out the programmes described below, the UN agencies require contributions totalling US$ 25.5 million.

9. The United Nations also encourages the international community to support the Appeal of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for emergency assistance to Afghanistan.

A. The crisis in Kabul

10. The fighting in Kabul since 1 January has been of an intensity never experienced before. Heavy long-range rocketing and, for the first time, aerial bombardment and close-range street fighting have been experienced. The scale of destruction has been unprecedented. The ICRC estimates that 2,500 people have been killed, and more than 17,000 injured.

11. The suffering of ordinary civilians has been further exacerbated by an economic blockade severely restricting possibilities for bringing food supplies into parts of the city. Accordingly, food requirements in parts of Kabul have far outstripped available supplies, and relief needs have risen steadily and dramatically. There are currently an estimated 50,000 displaced persons in Kabul living in public buildings who are completely dependent upon food aid and a further 250,000 displaced living with other families for whom food shortages are a serious problem. Malnutrition is becoming a grave concern, particularly for children.

12. The UN agencies have been denied access to their normal relief supply storage and distribution systems in Kabul, but have used all available methods to get aid into the city. Continuous negotiations are underway to remove these restrictions and to obtain unhindered access to all parts of Kabul. Some NGOs have continued to operate in the city, in spite of the difficulties. The ICRC has been able to distribute food provided by the World Food Programme (WFP) and medical supplies provided by the World Health Organization (WHO). The UN will continue to address the population's needs in every way possible.

13. The UN is confident that, through these efforts, it will be possible to obtain adequate access to those in need in Kabul. Accordingly, during the Appeal period, WFP plans to deliver 25,700 tonnes of wheat flour to feed 50,000 displaced persons living in public buildings and 250,000 displaced persons staying with families in Kabul and surrounding areas. This amount includes food to be made available to the ICRC.

14. At least 20,000 homes in Kabul have been destroyed in the current fighting. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS/Habitat) plans to provide affected families with a package of basic tools and materials to carry out emergency repairs to their homes. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will also provide tarpaulins and plastic sheeting materials.

15. WHO and UNICEF will deliver substantial quantities of drugs and medical supplies to hospitals and health centres in Kabul. WHO will train health workers on disease prevention and control, and mount a health education campaign. WHO and UNICEF will support the expansion of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) and diarrhoea treatment centres by strengthening the existing health facilities. UNICEF will distribute high protein biscuits to displaced families in the city and re-establish immunization activities.

16. WHO anticipates a renewed outbreak of cholera in Kabul during the summer months. In order to prevent another epidemic, WHO and UNICEF will support chlorination of household wells. WHO will train health workers on chlorination and water quality testing techniques. UNICEF will provide tools to displaced families to dig temporary latrines and take simple measures to improve sanitation, and will continue the installation and repair of handpumps at public water distribution points. UNCHS will support the manufacture and installation of handpumps and expand an on-going project to remove 20,000 cubic metres of solid waste from the city.

17. UNOCHA will continue to fund a bomb disposal team in Kabul. If the conflict in and around Kabul subsides, UN assistance will be required to rebuild and resettle parts of the city.

B. <u>The displaced from Kabul</u>

18. When fighting erupted in Kabul on 1 January 1994, the UN agencies, as part of their ongoing programmes, had already been assisting since early 1993 some 16,500 displaced persons from Kabul living in two camps in Jalalabad (Mumtaz and Hadda Farm). Following the fighting in Sorobi/Tagab in November 1993, an influx of displaced people from that area arrived in Jalalabad. These are being assisted by the ICRC, with support of UN agencies, in the Samarkhel camp. The Sar Shahi camp was established on 10 January 1994 to assist those fleeing the new fighting in Kabul. This camp is situated in an inhospitable desert littered with the debris of the battlefield. As at 1 April 1994 there were 10,425 families living in Sar Shahi. The total number of people living in the four camps was over 115,000.

19. The UN agencies, together with the ICRC and a number of NGOs, were able to respond quickly to this extraordinary influx. Shelter, food, water, sanitation, health care and household items have been delivered in an orderly way to the camps at Sar Shahi and Samarkhel. However, it is estimated that relief assistance will be required for up to 200,000 displaced persons in the camps in Jalalabad over the next six months. Funds are urgently required to enable the United Nations to continue to meet the immediate needs of this population.

20. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is supplying basic shelter and household materials, such as tents, plastic sheeting, blankets, buckets, jerry cans and cooking utensils to families in the camps. UNHCR is also providing camp management in Sar Shahi in liaison with the local authorities, and supervising the initial registration and distribution of non-food items. UNHCR monitors the influx of displaced persons to Jalalabad. The transfer of UNHCR's responsibilities for camp management is currently under discussion with UNOCHA and WFP. Provision is made in Part II of this Appeal for the resources needed by UNOCHA for the task of camp coordination.

21. WFP provides wheat flour rations and other food items, as available, such as edible oil, sugar, pulses, rice and tea, and support for food-for-work and vulnerable group feeding activities. WFP also provides logistics services to UN agencies and collaborating NGOs.

22. WHO is responsible for coordination of health care programmes in the camps. WHO and UNICEF provide medical supplies and equipment to the clinics in the camps. WHO trains health workers and has set up a disease surveillance and early warning system in the camps and in the eastern region. UNICEF supports immunization and supplementary feeding activities to combat malnutrition among children under five years of age. UNICEF is constructing shaded areas to be used for health and nutrition outreach and other activities at Sar Shahi.

23. UNICEF, assisted by a number of NGOs, is coordinating the establishment of a water supply system at Sar Shahi in an effort to provide each person in the camp with at least the bare minimum requirement of 15 litres of water per day. It is also supporting NGOs constructing latrines and bathing facilities.

24. The presence of mines and unexploded ordnance poses a threat for the population in camps in Jalalabad. Several incidents have already taken place around the camps, resulting in deaths and severe injuries. UNOCHA is using mine clearance, mine survey and mine detection dog teams to clear the area and mine awareness teams to advise the displaced persons on personal safety. Provision is made in Part II of the Appeal for the resources needed by UNOCHA for this work.

25. In addition to the population in the camps there are an estimated 100,000 displaced persons from Kabul who are staying with relatives or friends or in rented accommodation in Jalalabad. In March WFP began a project providing subsidized bread to 80,000 displaced persons in the city as well as 20,000 poor city residents. WHO and UNICEF are providing medical supplies and equipment to health facilities in Jalalabad to enable them to meet increased demand. WFP is providing food assistance to two hospitals in Jalalabad. UNICEF is supporting supplementary feeding programmes in several health and children's institutions.

26. Many thousands of people from Kabul have sought refuge with communities in other parts of Afghanistan. The UN agencies and their NGO partners are trying to integrate the needs of these communities into their ongoing humanitarian programmes described in Part II of this Appeal.

APPEAL REQUIREMENTS - PART I
THE NEW HUMANITARIAN CRISIS
1 APRIL - 30 SEPTEMBER 1994

SECTOR	AGENCY	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	AVAILABLE	APPEAL REQUIREMENTS
		(in thousands of US Dollars)		
Relief items, camp infrastructure	(UNHCR)	6,300	1,500	4,800
Food, transport and storage	(WFP)	22,143	9,430	12,713
Water, sanitation, essential drugs, nutrition, relief items, programme support	(UNICEF)	6,680	725	5,955
Health and water purification	(WHO)	1,800	146	1,654
Shelter materials, water and sanitation	(UNCHS)	450	66	384
TOTAL PART I		37,373	11,867	25,506

PART II - ON-GOING HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMMES

27. While attention has been focused on the new humanitarian crisis resulting from the clashes in Kabul, UN agencies have continued to respond to humanitarian needs in other parts of the country. Their programmes address the needs of refugees returning from neighbouring countries, of displaced persons returning to their home areas, and of war victims rebuilding their lives. In order to carry out the programmes described below, the UN agencies require additional contributions totalling US$ 36.6 million.

28. The last Consolidated Appeal was issued when the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-led Action Plan for Immediate Rehabilitation had just been completed. The Appeal included high priority Quick Impact Projects (QIPS) taken from the Action Plan. In order to demonstrate the important relationship between humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation, reference is made below to a number of programmes which were included in the last Consolidated Appeal. These are regarded as critical in the efforts of the United Nations to ensure that proper foundations are laid for sustainable human development, while at the same time meeting emergency needs of the rural population.

1. MINE CLEARANCE

29. In the period covered by the previous Appeal, activities under UNOCHA's Mine Clearance Programme continued virtually uninterrupted. In 1993 10.1 sq. km of land were cleared against a target of 10 sq. km. From October 1993 to March 1994, mine awareness reached 146,141 men and women, bringing the total number of persons reached to over 1.1 million. Some 5.7 sq. km. of priority land in 16 provinces were cleared of mines, and 26.6 sq. km. were marked and surveyed. An additional 17.5 sq. km of former battlefield area was cleared around Sar Shahi camp, using visual clearance techniques.

30. The results of the recently conducted Nationwide Minefield Survey are now available. In addition to the 67.3 sq. km of priority areas previously surveyed by UNOCHA, 46.2 sq. km were identified in the new survey. Out of this total of 113.5 sq. km, UNOCHA has already cleared 33.9 sq. km leaving 79.6 sq. km to be cleared. At the present rate of clearance, based on current levels of funding, this will take about five years.

31. The target for clearance in the six months from 1 April 1994 has been set at 8 sq. km., reflecting a modest expansion anticipated during the Appeal period.

32. Additional funds required for the Mine Clearance Programme in the period covered by the present Appeal amount to US$ 5.4 million.

2. VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION

33. UNHCR reports that 81,868 Afghans returned home from Iran and Pakistan between October 1993 and February 1994. The continuing political instability in the country as well as the winter weather meant that few refugees were willing to return home during the period. Nonetheless, return has now started to the priority districts in provinces from which the vast majority of refugees originate.

34. The western provinces in an around Herat continue to be stable. If the situation does not deteriorate, a continued return can be expected during the spring and summer of 1994. Many of the eastern provinces, particularly Paktia, Kunar and Paktika, are at present unaffected by the disruptions in Kabul. Although the uncertainty and insecurity in Afghanistan leaves UNHCR unable to actively promote repatriation, it is recognized that a number of refugees will decide to return. UNHCR believes that Afghans who clearly intend to go home should have access to assistance and thus appeals to the international community to provide support for up to 100,000 returnees from Pakistan and 300,000 from Iran during 1994.

35. Practical arrangements for return are best made by refugees themselves with financial assistance in meeting the costs. Programmes designed to meet this requirement can easily expand or contract according to need. Assistance with transport in Iran to the border will be provided. However, plans to provide transport subsidies for refugees in Pakistan and within Afghanistan are under review. Should conditions permit, assisted transport, particularly for vulnerable groups, will be offered.

36. The Governments of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in cooperation with UNHCR, have established two tripartite commissions on voluntary repatriation in order to facilitate the safe, orderly and voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees and their successful reintegration in Afghanistan.

Programme Components

Protection

37. The aim of UNHCR's protection activity is to ensure that repatriation is both voluntary and unhindered. UNHCR will maintain its existing field presence in Iran and Pakistan and monitoring stations at border crossing points to verify that return is voluntary, to assess numbers of refugees physically returning, and to intervene with the relevant authorities on behalf of refugees when their well-being is threatened during the process of repatriation.

Direct Assistance to refugees

38. UNHCR will provide a cash grant and WFP a food grant to returnees from Pakistan (100,000 individuals) and Iran (300,000 individuals). Each returnee family from Pakistan will receive Rs. 3,300 (US$ 110) and 300 kgs of wheat. In Iran the level of assistance will be on a per person basis of US$ 25 and 50 kgs of wheat.

Emergency Commodities Support

39. UNHCR will also provide direct assistance to returnee communities through the distribution of commodities which assist in a refugee family's immediate reintegration, i.e., impregnated bednets in malarial areas, quilts, plastic sheeting and/or tarpaulins. One plastic sheet or tarpaulin will be given to each family crossing the border into Afghanistan.

Reintegration assistance to returnee communities

40. In order to assist in the creation of conditions in Afghanistan conducive to the return of refugees and to promote reintegration, UNHCR will undertake a programme of QIPS. Particular emphasis will be placed on labour intensive food-for-work projects such as shelter reconstruction and rehabilitation of drinking water, irrigation and transport facilities, which will also help to revitalize the local economy. UNHCR will encourage NGOs and other UN agencies to undertake rehabilitation activities in areas of identified refugee return.

41. UNHCR requires US$ 16.1 million to support the above activities during the period covered by this Appeal.

3. FOOD AID

42. WFP food assistance in Afghanistan, for the period 1 October 1993 to 31 March 1994, was planned at 76,620 tonnes. Of this, 48,000 tonnes were delivered. This figure was reached in spite of the economic blockade of Kabul, and the availability of limited WFP food supplies in the north of Afghanistan, which provided the main constraints to higher performance. WFP food stocks in Pakistan could not reach the areas in northern Afghanistan to allow planned activities to be implemented.

Programmes

43. In addition to the programmes outlined in Part I, WFP plans to deliver a total of 83,500 tonnes of wheat and wheat flour during the present Appeal period.

44. Food-for-work programmes will provide an income for 86,000 heads of families, mainly displaced persons and refugees returning from Iran and Pakistan. Projects will include small-scale rehabilitation works in the fields of irrigation, water supply and rural roads and shelter.

45. Vulnerable group feeding will benefit 330,000 people in hospitals, orphanages and other institutions, as well as through subsidized bread programmes in urban areas in which there is a high concentration of destitute people. Supplies have been earmarked for emergency relief programmes to assist a planning figure of 104,000 victims of natural disasters. A limited

quantity of WFP wheat may be monetized in food deficit areas, and the proceeds used to meet the cash requirements of WFP-supported projects.

46. In view of the strain on WFP's resources caused by the current Jalalabad/Kabul emergency, the commodity resources programmed for 1994 are being rapidly depleted. Even though its regular programmes have been curtailed to accommodate the new emergency, WFP's total 1994 requirements have risen from 167,000 tonnes to 202,808 tonnes. A total of 35,808 tonnes of additional food commodities (requested under both Parts of this Appeal) are therefore required to meet WFP's commitments through the end of the present Appeal period. In addition, WFP's unmet requirements for ITSH, logistics costs and operation support amount to US$ 2,061,000 for the Appeal period.

Logistics

47. WFP will continue to deliver food and other items to Afghanistan through neighbouring countries, and organize storage and transport facilities to all UN agencies and cooperating NGOs participating in the programme.

4. HEALTH

48. The latest conflict has done yet more damage to already fragile health services. More health workers have left Kabul. Government health staff have not been paid for eight months. Some NGOs providing health services in rural areas have been forced to close for lack of funds. Damage to water supply and sanitation systems has made epidemics more likely.

49. WHO believes that the most serious health problems in the next six months will be diarrhoeal diseases (including possibly cholera), malaria and malnutrition. In order to contain these problems WHO and UNICEF have prepared programmes, which will supply essential drugs, equipment and supplementary foods, offer training and health education and take measures to improve water supply and sanitation facilities in high-risk areas. WHO's programme will place particular emphasis on the provision of emergency and primary health care at the grass root level, and on strengthening the referral capacity of health facilities at the district, provincial and regional level. UNICEF's programme targets children and women in the sectors of health and nutrition and children in especially difficult circumstances.

50. WHO and UNICEF require a total of US$ 2.8 million to undertake the above activities during the period covered by this Appeal.

5. WATER SUPPLY, POWER AND SANITATION

51. In the period covered by the previous Appeal UNICEF continued emergency water supply and sanitation activities in ten provinces in Afghanistan, through the installation and repair of

handpumps, chlorination of wells and digging of latrines. WHO supported chlorine distribution sites, provided laboratory equipment and reagents for water analysis and trained staff in management of water and sanitation. UNICEF and WHO will continue these activities, focusing particularly in areas of the country which are at risk of epidemics.

52. UNCHS, with support from WFP, supervised the clearance of 25,000 cubic metres of solid waste in Kabul and the manufacture and installation of 50 handpumps for emergency water supplies.

53. The UNDP Office for Project Services (UNDP/OPS) continued work on the Herat water supply, and the sanitation of Herat hospital, successfully restoring basic services. A contribution of US$ 157,718 was received for work on the Kabul water supply which will be implemented as soon as circumstances permit. No funds were received against the request in the previous Appeal for US$ 750,000 for the Kabul power supply.

54. A total of US$ 780,000 is required to carry out the proposed activities in this sector during the period covered by this Appeal.

6. EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

Seed and fertilizer.

55. From September 1993 to March 1994, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) distributed over 3,000 tonnes of seed and fertilizer to farmers in thirty provinces in Afghanistan, procured with funds made available in response to the Consolidated Appeal of June - December 1992.

56. The previous Consolidated Appeal requested US$ 5.6 million to enable FAO to carry out its proposed seed and fertilizer programme in Afghanistan during the autumn of 1994. To date, US$ 2.4 million has been received. This is sufficient to meet all the programme's requirements for seed distribution in the Herat area, and part of the requirement for fertilizer distribution in other parts of the country. An additional US$ 3.2 million is required immediately for the procurement of seed and additional amounts of fertilizer for the programme in South-West, East and Central Afghanistan.

Fruit trees

57. In early 1993, FAO distributed 310,000 high quality budded fruit tree saplings to farmers in nine provinces in South-West and Eastern Afghanistan for replanting of orchards, from funds made available in response to the Consolidated Appeal of June - December 1992. The Consolidated Appeal of October 1993 - March 1994 requested US$ 100,000 to enable FAO to continue this programme in the early spring of 1994. As FAO has recently secured the necessary funding, the distribution of fruit trees can now take place in late 1994.

Irrigation

58. In the last Appeal, FAO had requested a total of US$ 3.5 million for village community irrigation rehabilitation programmes in eastern and north western Afghanistan, of which US$ 1 million was for the Appeal period. As there has been no donor response, support for this activity is still urgently required to encourage the return of refugees to these areas.

Emergency Desert Locust Control

59. An amount of US$ 110,000 was requested for an emergency programme to combat the threat of desert locusts, of which US$ 80,000 has been received. Training courses for extension workers have been held in Herat and Quetta, and sprayers and chemicals are under procurement. Field survey activities are scheduled to begin in April.

60. A total of US$ 4.2 million is required to carry out the above activities in the agriculture sector during the period covered by this Appeal.

7. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FOR SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

Education

61. During the previous Appeal period UNICEF helped to repair 20 primary schools and distributed supplies. Most of the schools in Afghanistan have been damaged or destroyed and many teachers have been killed or have fled. There is, however, a widespread demand in the country for the re-establishment of schools, as it is seen as a significant step towards a return to normalcy, and a pre-requisite for future development. Many urban and rural communities are struggling to provide some basic education to their children, and UNICEF's objective is to help them to succeed and to upgrade the level of education which they can provide, incorporating special encouragement for the equal treatment of girls. UNICEF therefore plans to continue with the repair of classrooms and the distribution of school supplies. A total of US$ 2.16 million is required for these activities in the Appeal period.

Drug control activities

62. Afghanistan continues to be one of the main producers of illicit drugs in the world. In many areas arable land is being used to cultivate opium and cannabis instead of food crops. There are indications that abuse of drugs, mainly heroin, has continued to spread. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) continued its activities in the previous Appeal period in selected rural districts in the main opium poppy growing areas, where a number of sub-projects in rural rehabilitation and drug awareness creation were implemented in collaboration with Afghan and international NGOs.

63. In the previous Appeal, US$ 550,000 was requested to support UNDCP projects aimed at reducing the cultivation of illicit crops in Afghanistan and heightening awareness among the population of the dangers of drug abuse. No funds have so far been received. US$ 550,000 is still urgently required to allow an expansion of these activities.

8. COORDINATION AND RELIEF MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

64. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan (UNOCHA), under the direction of the Coordinator of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan, continues to provide coordination and logistical support for the programmes of the UN agencies. The mandate of UNOCHA remains unchanged.

65. During the previous Appeal period the Coordinator and his staff worked continuously to obtain safe passage and unhindered access of humanitarian assistance to all areas where the UN had identified people in need. UNOCHA provided the team leader for the operation assisting the displaced in Jalalabad, while a Task Force under the Coordinator has been monitoring the needs and the distribution of supplies.

66. During the past six months UNOCHA continued to operate two small aircraft to all parts of Afghanistan, and between Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries. Each aircraft has a capacity of nine seats or one tonne of cargo. This service has been absolutely essential for the implementation of the programme, since scheduled air services are unavailable in Afghanistan. The estimated cost for the operation of the two aircraft during the period of this Appeal is US$ 1.6 million, of which US$ 1.2 million are urgently required.

67. The joint radio network provides voice radio and radio telex facilities between agency head offices and their field staff in all parts of Afghanistan. UNOCHA will continue to provide the coordination and management of the system during the Appeal period. The estimated cost of maintaining the system is US$ 200,000.

68. The total cost of coordination and relief management support during the Appeal period will be US$ 3.6 million. Of this US$ 2.2 million is urgently required. This amount includes the funds needed to operate the aircraft and radio network.

APPEAL REQUIREMENTS - PART II

APPEAL REQUIREMENTS - PART II
ONGOING HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMMES
1 APRIL - 30 SEPTEMBER 1994

SECTOR	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	AVAILABLE	APPEAL REQUIREMENTS
	(In thousands of US dollars)		
MINE CLEARANCE			
Mine Awareness	400	275	125
Training	320	100	220
Survey	1,600	1,500	100
Mine Clearance	8,969	4,044	4,925
SUB-TOTAL	11,289	5,919	5,370
VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION			
1. Afghanistan			
Transportation Assistance	1,746	500	1,246
Assistance to returnee communities	3,210	700	2,510
2. Encashment/Repatriation			
Repatriation from Iran	8,577	1,500	7,077
Repatriation from Pakistan	2,009	700	1,309
3. Field presence & programme support	6,658	2,700	3,958
SUB-TOTAL	22,200	6,100	16,100
FOOD AID			
1. Afghanistan	20,115	18,481	1,634
2. Encashment/Repatriation			
Food Cost	2,780	2,780	0
Transportation	1,180	343	837
SUB-TOTAL	24,075	21,604	2,471
HEALTH			
Prevention and control of communicable diseases	2,010	500	1,510
Nutrition	600	300	300
Training of health personnel & health education	165	50	115
Renovation of health facilities	470	200	270
Logistics, monitoring and programme support	655	100	555
SUB-TOTAL	3,900	1,150	2,750

SECTOR	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	AVAILABLE	APPEAL REQUIREMENTS
	(In thousands of US dollars)		
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION			
Water Supply	800	200	600
Sanitation	245	65	180
SUB-TOTAL	1,045	265	780
EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL INPUTS			
Seed and fertilizer	5,600	2,400	3,200
Fruit Trees	100	100	0
Irrigation	1.000	0	1,000
Locust Control	170	140	30
SUB-TOTAL	6,870	2,640	4,230
EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO SOCIAL PROGRAMMES			
Basic education	2,235	75	2,160
Illicit crops & Drug abuse	550	0	550
SUB-TOTAL	2,785	75	2,710
RELIEF MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
Coordination services	1,750	900	850
Aircraft services	1,600	400	1,200
Radio network	200	100	100
SUB-TOTAL	3,550	1,400	2,150
TOTAL PART II	75,714	39,153	36,561
TOTAL PART I	37,373	11,867	25,506
GRAND TOTAL APPEAL	113,087	51,020	62,067